The Pyongyang Times

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The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea Closes

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which had been open since October 5 closed on October 12 after successfully completing its work.

The closing session was presided over by Comrade Kim Il.

Amid stormy applause and standing ovation of the attendants, Comrade Kim Il Sung took the rostrum and made the concluding speech summarizing the debates on the first and second items on the agenda and the work of the Conference as a whole.

In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Conference of the Party had conducted profound discussions on such important questions as the international communist movement, socialist economic construction and defence build-up and the revolution in South Korea, fully approved and supported all the questions raised by the Central Committee of the Party and put forth for the entire Party membership and people correct lines and policies which were adopted with the complete unanimity of views under the present complicated situation.

This unanimous support of the Conference to the lines and activities of the Party on such complicated questions, he said, demonstrates that the entire Party membership trust the Central Committee of the Party and breathe as one with it and that the Central Committee of the Party is completely at one with the entire Party membership.

Touching upon the repercussions of the Party Conference at home and abroad, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: All the facts confirm that our Party has been working out and implementing principled and correct lines and policies by properly applying Marxism-Leninism to our specific realities. Therefore, our Party, conscious of its heavy responsibility in the international revolutionary movement, should continue to advance vigorously, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the whole Party arming itself ever more firmly with the lines and policies of the Party, be stressed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a deep-going analysis and clarification of a number of questions raised in the report and in the course of discussions.

Calling for upholding the principles of Marxism-Leninism and restoring the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that our Party would, in the future, too, strive for the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement while fighting against Right and "Left" opportunism, and pointed out that the consistent line of our Party is to unite while fighting and fight while uniting.

Outlining the concrete tasks arising in the struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the entire Party membership and people should establish *Juche* (self-identity) more thoroughly in all spheres, firmly arm themselves with the Marxist-Leninist theory and the ideas of their Party, love their country and all the good things of their own and enhance their national pride. Stressing that along with ideological preparations, the material foundations for independence and self-reliance should be consolidated further, he said, we must be as well-off as other people by strengthening the independent economy and developing still further science and technology, culture, arts and all other domains.

He stressed that in the external activities every possible assistance should be continuously given to the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and active support be extended to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

Saying that the building of defences in parallel with the economy is a question of principle in socialist construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that in the prevailing situation our defence potential should be strengthened to get fully ready at all times to cope with any possible aggressive war to be ignited by the enemy and meet the approaching great revolutionary event with full preparations.

In this connection, he pointed out that the People's Army, the armed force of our Party and people, should be reinforced in particular, and that the entire Party members and working people should love and help the People's Army like real brothers and sisters and the army and the people should fight in one body till victory in case of emergency.

Calling for a deep attention to the consolidation of the rear, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that our functionaries and people should make full material preparations while thoroughly preparing themselves ideologically to heighten vigilance and adopt an alert stand at all times.

Referring to the question of fully arming the whole people, Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that the military training of the Worker-Peasant Militia should be intensified and all the Party members and working people should learn from the battle experience of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and make a deep-going study of the combat experience in the Patriotic War of Liberation so as to thoroughly wipe out the enemies at any time and at any place they would invade.

In his speech he also said that in the light of the obtaining situation the functionaries of the Party and state organs should thoroughly carry out the Party policies by strengthening the revolutionary discipline among themselves, improving their method and style of work and giving priority to political work in all matters and that all people should be possessed of the lofty communist traits of helping and showing loving care for each other.

Comrade Kim Il Sung underscored that all the personnel should fulfil the tasks envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by organising production well and making the best use of the existing economic foundations and potentialities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed the firm conviction that the whole Party would thoroughly carry out the historic tasks set forth by the Party Conference, rallying closely around the Party Central Committee.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished his concluding speech, the entire attendants rose and extended prolonged, stormy applause in support of his speech.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on "The Present Situation and the Task Confronting Our Party," the first item on the agenda.

The meeting also unanimously passed a resolution "On the Immediate Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction," the second item on the agenda.

The meeting then adopted with unanimity a Statement of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Vietnam Question.

The attendants endorsed the Statement with thunderous applause, filled with the ardent feeling of assisting in every possible way the Vietnamese brothers who are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Conference demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the whole Party firmly rallied around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and confirmed in full the correctness of the independent lines and policies of our Party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The Conference also demonstrated the firm resolve and militant spirit of our Party to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to be always faithful to the cause of revolution.

The Conference reflected the firm determination of the entire membership of the Party and the people to forge ahead unswervingly, without any slightest vacillation in any storm or stress, under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, rallied all the more firmly around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and to win new, greater victories in carrying out the cause of our revolution, along the road indicated by the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Members of Ko Jong Bok Chollima Workteam of the heavy machine shop of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant have been overfulfilling their quotas by 35 per cent every day

REPORT

On 14th Plenum of 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The 14th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on October 12.

It was attended by the members and candidate members of the Party Central Committee. The members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party were also present there.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It discussed the following items on the agenda:

1. On the approval of the resolutions of the Party Conference.
2. Organizational matters.

The Plenum discussed the first item of the agenda and unanimously approved the resolutions of the Party Conference on "The Present Situation and the Task Confronting Our Party" and "On the Immediate Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction."

In the discussion of the second item on the agenda, the Plenum decided to partially reorganise the Party organs.

For the day-to-day consultation of questions arising in the Party and state work, the Plenum set up a presidium within the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

The Presidium of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee is composed of the following comrades:

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, PAK GUM CHOL, RI HYO SUN and KIM GWANG HYOP.

Then the Plenum decided to abolish the posts of chairmen and vice-chairmen and set up those of general secretary and secretaries and institute a secretariat.

The secretariat is to organise the work for implementing the lines, policies and resolutions of the Party as well as the routine Party work.

The Plenum by-elected the following comrades members and candidate members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee:

By-elected members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee — KIM IR SON, KIM CHANG BONG, PAK SUNG CHUL, CHOI HYON and RI YONG HO.

By-elected candidate members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee — SOK SAN, HON BONG HAK, CHOI GWANG, OH JIN WU, RIM CHUN CHU, KIM DONG GYU, KIM YONG JU, PAK YONG GUK and KANG YONG SOK.

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee consists of the following comrades:

KIM IL SUNG — General Secretary of the Party Central Committee

CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, PAK GUM CHOL, RI HYO SUN, KIM GWANG HYOP, SON SAN, HON BONG HAK, KIM YONG JU, PAK YONG GUK and KIM DO MAN — Secretaries of the Party Central Committee.

Statement of the Conference of The Workers' Party of Korea On the Vietnamese Question

The U.S. imperialists' bestial war of aggression against the Vietnamese people is seriously jeopardizing peace in Southeast Asia and the world today. In the criminal war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are not only opposing the Vietnamese people, but challenging the socialist camp and the progressive people of the whole world.

The U.S. imperialists have recently embarked upon a dangerous course of further escalating the war of aggression. They have extended the bombing of North Vietnam to the Hanoi and Haiphong areas. At present they are openly clamouring for attacking the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by land too, and are ill-advisedly trying to extend the flames of war to the other parts of Indo-China and Asia.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors are sustaining serious political and military setbacks owing to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people. Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Liberation Armed Forces and guerrillas of South Vietnam have emancipated four-fifths of the territory and 10 million population. Under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the People's Army and the people of North Vietnam are successfully fighting against the barbarous bombings of the U.S. imperialist air bandits.

This Conference extends the warmest brotherly greetings to and expresses militant solidarity with the entire people of North and South Vietnam who are scoring great victories in their heroic resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Vietnam question is the focal point of the struggle between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces throughout the world today. The anti-U.S. national-salvation resistance war of the Vietnamese people is not only a struggle for liberty and independence of their country, but also a struggle for defending the socialist camp and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. Likewise, it is conducive to the national-liberation revolution and the revolutionary cause of all peoples To frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam will have a great influence on the future development of the world situation. It will push U.S. imperialism farther to their doom and promote the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in Asia and the world. The Communists of the whole world must pay serious attention to this.

It is the most urgent task of the socialist camp and the International communist movement to oppose U.S. imperialism and assist the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

In view of the U.S. imperialists escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world comprising the socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working-class movement and the national-liberation movement must firmly unite and resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and give a powerful aid to the Vietnamese people in the struggle.

In the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism in support of the Vietnamese people, the socialist countries have an especially important role to play. The U.S. imperialists have already mobilized 300,000 men of their aggressor army and tens of thousands of troops of their satellite countries and puppets for their aggression against South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country. Under these circumstances the socialist countries can never remain mere onlookers. The socialist countries must collectively deal a counter-blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors to break their claws of aggression, and must do everything in their power to help the fighting people of Vietnam. It is natural that the socialist countries should send volunteers to Vietnam.

The socialist camp is possessed of great might. If they unite firmly and give full play to their power, they can fully check any aggressive act of the imperialists. All the socialist countries must put up a still sharper fight against U.S. imperialism and strike blows at the aggressor with a united strength in defence of the South-eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples. The territories of both countries are divided by U.S. imperialism and both peoples are suffering national distress therefrom.

The Korean people regard U.S. aggression against Vietnam as aggression against themselves and are firmly determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people. We will always stand firmly by the Vietnamese people and remain true at all times to our internationalist duty to give active support to the Vietnamese people.

Our Party and our people will render support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in all possible ways till the complete defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the attainment of the final victory. We are preparing for dispatching volunteers whenever so requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must take their blood-stained hands off Vietnam at once. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam without delay with their aggressive army and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets, taking all the lethal weapons with them.

The Vietnam problem must be solved by the people of Vietnam themselves without any foreign interference. The only correct solution to the Vietnam question lies in the four-point principles set forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point principles of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people subscribe firmly to their correct position.

All the fraternal parties must always respect the opinions of the Vietnamese people and follow the policies of the Vietnam Workers' Party as far as the Vietnam question is concerned.

The U.S. imperialists, while stepping up the war of aggression in Vietnam, are staging a fraudulent farce of "peaceful negotiations." This is aimed at diverting the attention of the world's people elsewhere and camouflaging their intrigue for escalating the war. We resolutely condemn this manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

However desperately they may try in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists will neither be able to escape their final defeat in Vietnam nor dodge the punishment they deserve. Should the U.S. imperialists continue to act rashly in disregard of the repeated warnings and resolute protests of the world's people, they will find themselves sliding down still deeper into a quagmire of doom from where they will never be able to get out.

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea is firmly convinced that with the active support and encouragement of the peoples the world over the Vietnamese people will certainly win the final victory in their country-wide national-salvation resistance war against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and in defence of independence and sovereignty and for the unification and territorial integrity of their country.

October 12, 1966.

Stop Provocations Against Cambodia!

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 14 condemning the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets for their grave provocations against Cambodia.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Recently the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam and Thailand committed once again a grave provocation against the Cambodian people.

On September 20, two U.S.-made helicopters strafed a Cambodian frontier guard post in Kbal Chrieu, Kratie Province, causing casualties, and earlier, on September 18, some Cambodian troop were killed or injured in Battambang Province by the explosion of a mine planted in the Cambodian territory by the Thai reactionaries at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

This is a serious encroachment on the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia and a wanton violation of elementary norms of international law.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges against Cambodia and fully support the just stand of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as announced in its October 4 and 6 statements.

The recent criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are premeditated provocations against the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists have long been perpetrating incessant provocations violating the territory of Cambodia.

Each time they put up various brazen excuses in order to cover up their criminal acts.

But the recent aggressive act against the Cambodian frontier guard post which was flying a national flag and had distinct markings, clearly proves that it is a habit of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to make such an excuse for deceiving the world public.

With no trickery, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cover up their aggressive nature.

Today the U.S. imperialists are even more doggedly resorting to the "war escalation" manoeuvres in an attempt to recover from their serious setbacks in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The incessant provocations against the Cambodian people are part of the adventurous policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists for extending the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China.

The reckless aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists are meeting with the strong denunciation of the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

The struggle of the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia against the aggressive acts of intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges is a righteous struggle for defending independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express full support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Vietnam and Thailand must stop at once the criminal provocations against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continue their aggressive manoeuvre against Cambodia, defying the strong opposition of the Cambodian people and the peace-loving people the world over, they will inevitably be dealt a shameful defeat by the united force of the Cambodian people.

Somali Guests Leave Korea

The delegation of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic led by Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the National Assembly, which had been on a visit to Korea at the invitation of Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang on October 17 by special plane.

The Somali guests stayed in Korea for about a week.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chairman Choi Won Taek, other leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations and citizens.

Also present were foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

Delegation leader Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein in company with Chairman Choi Won Taek reviewed a guard of honour.

National anthems of Somalia and Korea were played.

Chairman Choi Won Taek and President Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein exchanged speeches at the airport.

The guests warmly shook hands with those sending them off amid warm cheers of the crowd.

The Chilean Parliamentary delegation upon its arrival in Pyongyang on October 11

Chilean Delegation In Korea

A delegation of the Chilean Parliament led by Senator Tomas Chadwick arrived in Pyongyang on October 11 by air to visit North Korea at the invitation of Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Courtesy Call

The Chilean parliamentary delegation paid a courtesy call on Chairman Choi Won Taek on the 13th.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Chairman Choi Won Taek had a friendly talk with the guests.

Banquet

That day, the Korean SPA Chairman gave a banquet in honour of the Chilean parliamentary delegation.

Present at the banquet were Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong of the SPA, and other high-ranking officials and leading functionaries.

In his speech at the banquet, Chairman Choi Won Taek warmly welcomed the Chilean parliamentary delegation on behalf of the Supreme People's Assembly and the people of Korea.

Saying that friendly relations have long been established between the peoples of Korea and Chile, he continued: The Korean people will not forget that during the past Korean war the Chilean people expressed U.S. aggression against Korea and expressed sympathy with the Korean people in their just struggle.

We are always watching with keen interest the struggle of the Chilean people against the aggression and the interference in their internal affairs by the imperialists and for the consolida-

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Nguyen Van Troi fights the enemy upholding the constancy of a patriot to the last minute

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF NGUYEN VAN TROI COMMEMORATED

Youths and students in Pyongyang held a meeting on October 15 in commemoration of the second anniversary of the death of hero Nguyen Van Troi, young patriotic martyr of South Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, Kim In Sun, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Commitee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said: The indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by hero Nguyen Van Troi is a model for the Korean youth and students.

And he went on:

The Korean people, youth and students warmly hailed the statement of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea reaffirming its readiness to send volunteers at any time when so requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and are fully prepared to go as volunteers to the Vietnam front.

Bu Ngoc Ho spoke next.

Referring to the struggle waged by Nguyen Van Troi, he said:

As long as U.S. imperialism hangs on in South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people will not lay down their arms but will fight till the ultimate victory if it takes ten years, twenty years or still longer.

He said: the remarks of Premier Kim Il Sun, forceful statements of the DPRK Government particularly the statement of the recent Conference of the Korean Workers' Party on the Vietnam question are a concrete manifestation of the sacred international solidarity and militant friendship between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The meeting adopted a message to the South Vitnamese youth and students and presented it to Bu Ngoc Ho.

Lectures were also read on October 14 at Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek Polytechnical College in commemoration of the anniversary.

The Ahn Gum Sun Chollima (winged horse) work-team members of the third weaving shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine who registered the name of Nguyen Van Troi as their teammate had a round-table talk on October 15.

KOREAN EMBASSY OPENS IN DAMASCUS

The Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Syrian Arab Republic opened in Damascus on October 8.

It was under the agreement signed last July between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic on establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has appointed Bak In Gun as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the D.P.R.K. to the Syrian Arab Republic.

(Continued from page 2)

tion of their national independence.

In his speech, leader of the delegation Tomas Chadwick pointed out that the current visit of his delegation provided a good chance for better mutual understanding.

He expressed the hope for the furtherance of economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

He also manifested support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere, and the attendants toasted to the friendship between both peoples.

Inspection Tour

From the next day on, the Chilean guests are making an inspection tour of Korea.

After the inspection of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, delegation leader Tomas Chadwick made the following entry into the guest book:

"At this plant we can see that you are making a great contribution to the growth of the national economy and the consolidation of the nation's independency."

Earlier, the delegation looked around the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Korean Art Museum and the Kiyang Irrigation works. At the Museum of Korean Revolution, delegation leader Tomas Chadwick wrote down in the visitors' book: "We wish the Korean people big success in their endeavours for socialist construction and the country's unification."

U.S. Strategy: EUROPE AND ASIA

It is a current saying that "world peace is indivisible" in our times.

There is a strong validity in this. It reflects, above all, the fact that there is an antagonism between the forces defending peace and the forces disturbing it and that between these two forces a struggle is being waged on a world-wide scale.

This has been borne out clearly by the change in the international situation in recent years, and the peoples of the five continents on the globe have realized this more keenly from their actual experience.

Underlying these developments that can be seen only in our epoch are the enormous growth of the might of the socialist camp, the international working-class movement and the national liberation movement and their deeper understanding of the community of mutual interests on the one hand and, on the other, the disintegration of the monopolistic domination of the imperialist forces and the rapid shrinkage of the sphere of their activities in the international affairs. In face of such developments, the imperialists, especially their chieftain the U.S. imperialist, are resorting more and more to the tactics of subverting the peace forces one by one in stepping up their schemes for aggression.

The "relaxation of tension in Europe" advocated aloud by the U.S. President Johnson on October 7 is a case in point.

Johnson, pretending to be very serious and gentle, made a lengthy harangue. But it is clear that the basic aim of his harangue was to concentrate "unlimited" efforts on the aggression in Vietnam and the rest of Asia by easing or stabilizing the European situation for the time being.

Johnson, it can be said, disclosed in this respect America's real intention brazen-facedly point-blank.

Johnson dared to think that he could make such gestures to Europe, while desperately taking all necessary actions for the further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam.

This is a wanton insult to the world public, the European people in particular, who are aspiring to world peace and security.

The American imperialists got Congress to ratify a bill for a larger expenditure for the escalation of the Vietnam war.

Recently Johnson dispatched McNamara and his party to Vietnam to re-examine the deployment of the American forces and make preparations for large-scale operations.

Johnson is seeking to exploit his Asian tour and the Manila conference for encouraging the American puppets in Asia to offer more cannon fodder for the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, he plans to hurl the American forces in Europe and their equipment into the Vietnam war.

Hence the "proposal for the relaxation of tension in Europe."

This proposal was made to prepare themselves to bring the policy of escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam to a new grave phase. In other words, this overture is for the furtherance of their plans for the further aggravation of the situation in Asia as a whole and the further expansion of the aggressive war in Asia. It is obvious, therefore, that the proposal will never conduce to the relaxation of the general world situation.

As the outbreak and expansion of the Second World War show, if the imperialists are allowed to adopt tactics of swallowing up other countries one by one, it would eventually mean encouraging them to disturb universal peace and security.

While refraining as much as possible from worsening their relations with big countries, the U.S. imperialists today concentrate their spearhead of aggression mainly on Vietnam and intend to realize step by step their wild dream of world conquest by swallowing up a number of divided and small countries one by one.

A decisive blow must be dealt at such heinous schemes. We must strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism in all parts and on all fronts of the world by uniting all the forces of peace, national liberation and social progress. We must bind them hand and foot so that they may not run wild.

Today the focus of the world-wide struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace is to oppose the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam

All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving people should oppose the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and render every possible support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. This is the unshirkable internationalist duty incumbent upon them.

When all the anti-imperialist forces of the world advance in firm unity, U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated in Vietnam, Asia, Europe and in other parts of the world.

Choi Si Hwan

Johnson's Tour of S. Korea

Johnson is reported to "visit" South Korea between October 31 and November 2.

According to news reports from Washington, the White House is said to have declared that Johnson's tour was to express thanks to South Korea for its support to the South Vietnam war and encourage the leaders who are helping the United States and Vietnam.

Meanwhile, news reports from Seoul say that, in connection with Johnson's projected visit, Pak Jung Hi is concerned, above all, about getting more handouts from Washington for his dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam. And Pak Jung Hi and his clique are reportedly going to have discussions with Johnson when they meet him on the question of expanding and modernizing the "ROK army," the question of increasing the American forces in South Korea and the question of revising the existing "ROK-U.S. Defence Pact" in such a way as to enable the U.S. forces in South Korea to commence action in Korea without the approval of the American legislature.

They are also disclosing through various channels that there is an "inexcluded possibility" of President Johnson himself asking for the dispatch of more South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Johnson still resorts to the deceptive double-faced tactics of phony peace and actual war and, particularly, with the approach of the off-year elections, he is making various gestures of stressing the "peaceful" aspect of the forthcoming Manila conference.

As far as Johnson's South Korean tour is concerned, however both Washington and the reptile press in the United States and South Korea, have no mind at all to give a peaceful colouring to it. All talks and thoughts are about war.

To be more point-blank, the most important mission of Johnson are to get South Korea to dispatch more troops to South Vietnam and to step up the war preparations in Korea which they regard as a front directly linked with the Vietnam front.

The South Korean regime is a puppet regime without the right to command its own armed forces.

All the rights of disposing, training and commanding the South Korean puppet army are placed in the hands of the U.S. commander, both in name and in reality, under written "agreements."

The South Korean army of more than 600,000 effectives is put in such a position as to be mobilized to go to any place at any time on U.S. orders.

The man who has the last say in the matter of additional dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam is the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea who holds the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean army. Pak Jung Hi is a lackey who is well aware of the fact that he cannot stay in power without faithfully implementing the decision on the troop dispatch taken by his U.S. masters.

For Johnson his visit to South Korea means, in fact, a visit to the second South Vietnam front. Seoul is the second Saigon and Pak Jung Hi is the second Cao Ky.

Johnson and his stooges in Seoul are in active preparations for the formation of a new front in South Korea, while mobilizing more troops and other war potential of South Korea for the Vietnam war.

Johnson is scheming to escalate the Vietnam war which America started and dares to try to spread its flames to Korea.

This is a reckless act. Should the U.S. imperialists venture it, they will only hasten their doom.

It would do well for Johnson and his aides to think seriously before taking another step forward.

Ri Mun

Workday Reduced for Women

D.P.R.K. Government's Decision

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision on reducing workday to six hours from the present eight hours for the women who are engaged in physical labour in various branches of the national economy, having three or more children under 13 years of age.

This decision is aimed at enabling the working women to devote more time to housekeeping and upbringing their children.

WHEN MOTHERS COME TO WORK

Spinner Han Chun Ok of the Pyongyang Textile Combine is mother of three children.

WEAVING shop No. 6 of the Pyongyang Textile Combine has a workteam comprising 30 women workers having children. Many of them have three to five children each.

The working mothers are not only held in respect by their co-workers at the combine but also enjoy special care shown by the State.

They are entitled to special benefits in terms of labour protection, working hours and their right to rest.

The working mothers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine, like other working women in the country, get a 77-day maternity leave, besides the annual paid vacation and are freed from hard work when they are six months pregnant.

The combine has a nursery and a kindergarten on its premises. These are provided with excellent facilities for the growth and education of the children.

When they come to work, the working mothers leave their children at the nursery and kindergarten where they are looked after while their mothers are working.

The combine also runs a laundry, a tailor's, a bath-house, a shop and other service facilities. The combine's hospital has a children's ward.

Recently the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to reduce the workday to six hours for those women workers who are engaged in physical labour at state organs, state-run enterprises and co-operative organizations and have three or more children under 13 years of age or to introduce a five-day working week (eight hours a day) in case the working mothers are engaged in serial production or in branches where individual workers cannot start working later or quit earlier than their colleagues.

Despite shorter working hours, the working mothers, according to the Cabinet decision, are entitled as before to state benefits including food supply, special supplies for labour protection, pension and other allowances, annual vacation covered by social security and social insurance funds. And she who is the only bread-earner in her family draws wages equivalent to those for the eight-hour working day, despite the cut in the working day.

Asked how she was spending her time at home when she returned after working six hours at the combine, the leader of the workteam Kim Jong Sun said: "Now that the six-hour working day has been introduced, we can allocate more time to housekeeping, upbringing and education of our children. We also enjoy recreation and study to broaden our knowledge and enhance our technical level."

Nearly all of her team-mates are multi-loom operators. Almost all of their products are first-grade articles. This is because of their high skills and the standard operation of their looms.

Since their workteam was formed, these women workers having children have all along fulfilled their assignments. They exceeded their production quotas by five per cent in August.

They are now determined to carry out their yearly assignments by the end of November.

Soh Gum Ja

Song Chol (extreme right), the third son of spinner Han Chun Ok, is seen playing at the factory nursery. The eldest son Gum Chol and the second Gyong Chol are kindergarteners. Photo by Ro Gi Jun

The Path We Have Traversed

ALMOST all the daily necessities on sale at shops in our country are home-made goods.

Much the same applies to the heavy industry products. The absolute majority of the machines and equipment for the national economy and for household use are made at home.

This presents a sharp contrast to the situation in the past. In the pre-liberation days, commodities of such types were all foreign made.

Times, however, have changed completely in our country today.

Which Path?

As is universally known, the people in North Korea was liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism in August 1945. Korea's economy at that time was in a very backward state. As for heavy industry, there were only some branches engaged mainly in the extraction of raw materials and the production of semi-finished goods, for the country had been reduced to a commodity market and a raw material producer for the Japanese imperialists under their colonial rule. For us to get rid of such a backward state, achieve prosperity and stand on our own feet, as is the case with all other nations freed from colonial rule, it was necessary to build an independent national economy by our own efforts.

Since the liberation, we Korean people have been confidently advancing for the implementation of the line put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung for the construction of an independent national economy.

It was after the war that the construction of an independent national economy started on a full scale in our country.

In 1950, five years after the liberation, the Korean people had to fight the war ignited by the American aggressors.

The three-year war (1950-53) not only interrupted our peaceful construction but reduced our towns and villages to ashes.

Our national economy suffered such severe war damage that when the hostilities ceased there was no means available for the production of even a brick, a gramme of cement or a piece of metal. The people's living conditions was extremely deteriorated, and we were short of food and clothing. The question that arose was how we should cope with the situation. Most important of all in this connection was to clearly define the direction and priority order of postwar reconstruction, correctly grasp the main link in the whole chain and concentrate efforts on it.

At this very juncture, the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, convened in August 1953, put forth the basic line of postwar economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

The preferential growth of heavy industry in our postwar economic construction was of particular importance. Without developing heavy industry on a priority basis, it was impossible for us to successfully restore and develop our light industry and agriculture, which were originally backward and severely destroyed during the war at that, nor could we lay the economic foundations for improving the people's livelihood. Only by giving precedence to the growth of heavy industry, was it possible to eliminate the colonial deformity and technical backwardness of the national economy and lay the firm foundations of an independent national economy.

It was, however, impermissible to defer the development of light industry and agriculture, concentrating efforts only on the growth of heavy industry.

The assembling shop of the Kiyang Tractor Plant

Smelters at the Chollima steel shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

Photo by Han Si Hwan

For the early improvement of the people's livelihood deteriorated by the war, it was necessary to speedily boost the output of food grain and consumer goods. In our country where agriculture and light industry had been very backward, it was essential to develop light industry and agriculture rapidly along with heavy industry in order to build an independent national economy.

Possibilities

All were lying devastated and shortage was being felt of every item and in this condition it was, as a matter of course, very difficult to simultaneously build heavy and light industries, lay economic foundations and improve the people's livelihood rapidly.

This meant that we had to cover an untrodden path. But we had to carry out the task and there were possibilities for us to do so.

First of all, our people who had defeated U.S. imperialism in the fierce war in defence of the nation's freedom and independence were fully determined to carry out the postwar reconstruction surmounting all difficulties and obstacles, rallied firmly around the people's government and Premier Kim Il Sung.

On the other hand, we had a certain foundation of heavy industry, though originally insignificant and ravaged during the war, and rich natural resources for its development were available at home.

And a series of measures taken by the State during the war foreseeing the postwar reconstruction, for example, the training of technicians and construction of machine plants, provided a major earnest.

The State correctly calculated and marshalled all these possibilities and adopted the line of properly setting the order of priority in investing funds and thus enhancing their economic effectiveness.

In ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry in particular, primary stress was put on the development of those fields which are vital in the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people, namely, heavy industry branches closely related with the production of irrigation facilities, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides and with that of the raw materials and installations for light industry such as raw materials for fibre, machinery and equipment.

The State also established machine-building industry which had been non-existent in our country. In developing this industry, too, it has followed the line of gradually going over from the stage of producing spare parts and medium and small machines to that of producing large-sized and precision machines and then complete sets of equipment for modern plants.

To develop local industry in parallel with the centrally-controlled industry has been the line pursued in building up light industry.

The State constructed at first a number of centrally-controlled light industry factories in a short space of time, steadily improved their technical equipment and boosted the production of various kinds of consumer goods.

The creation of the bases for heavy industry and the centrally-controlled light industry to a considerable degree, enabled us to unfold a nation-wide drive to erect local light industry factories.

The development of local industry in this direction made it possible to speedily increase the output of mass consumption goods by fully tapping and utilizing all reserves such as raw materials and idle labour latent in the localities, without much expenditure of state funds and labour force. It also enabled us to increase the source for the accumulation of funds and direct more funds to the construction of heavy industry and the development of the national economy.

This is how the basic line of the State on economic construction has been implemented in our country. The establishment of the powerful bases of heavy and light industries and great changes in our economic life eloquently prove the vitality of this line.

Kim Yong Je

A generator being assembled at the Chollima Daean Electrical Machine Plant

Factories and Mills Serving Agriculture

IT is autumn in Korea. Everywhere in the countryside co-op farmers are harvesting crops, transporting and thrashing them.

It is the busiest season in farming. And the harvesting scenes show us the great changes having taken place in our rural districts. Unlike in the past, many machines are employed.

The first things on the fields that strike the eyes are tractors and lorries.

Machines have replaced draft animals and farmers in carrying goods.

What draws one's attention next are the thrashing grounds. In days gone by, the shortage of thrashing machines was keenly felt in our countryside. But today all farm villages have a necessary amount of thrashing machines and paved the thrashing grounds.

Besides there are lots of farm implements, big and small. Supply of the implements, which have been steadily improved, has increased from year to year.

The State devotes efforts to the promotion of farm mechanization. No small number of enterprises are exclusively serving for this purpose. One can take the Kiyang Tractor Plant by way of illustration. It has made the bulk of the tractors used in North Korea. It started production of large-sized and heavy-duty tractors as well.

The plant receives the spare parts of tractor such as rubber and plastic goods, glassware and electric appliances from more than 20 industrial enterprises in the country.

What is more, in different parts of the country are distributed factories which produce accessories needed in repairing tractors as well as mills turning out and repairing trailer implements.

In short, hosts of industrial enterprises are doing their bit for the mechanization of farm work by tractors.

Of course, there are many other enterprises serving our rural districts directly or indirectly.

The area of fields ploughed by machine in 1965 nearly doubled that in 1960. This is attributable to the growth of our industry and the increase in the enterprises serving agriculture.

Kim Chon

Fields of the Ryong-o Co-op Farm, Mundok County, South Pyong-an Province, gathering in another bumper crop

Seoul Students Start into Actions

According to press reports from Seoul, over 3,000 students of the Yunse University in Seoul held on October 13 an indignation meeting condemning the smuggling of saccharine. They demanded a "severe punishment upon the traitorous principal in the saccharine smuggling" and condemned Pak Jung Hi and his clique for their attempt to hush up the criminal smuggling case involving the comprador capitalists. The students warned that they, "together with the nation, would closely watch the developments with regard to the smuggling case by the Samsong Business Combine which is enveloped in suspicions and doubts."

As was already reported, the Samsong Business Combine, the biggest of the comprador capitalist groups supplying political funds to the Pak Jung Hi clique, made excessive profits out of the smuggling of large quantities of saccharine, a contraband item in South Korea, in collusion with the Japanese Mitsui interests. They smuggled it in the guise of the construction materials purchased with the "loans" from Japan.

The exposure of the smuggling caused a big stir that led the South Korean Cabinet to tender its resignation en bloc. The Pak Jung Hi clique seek to hush up this case.

On October 10, over 1,000 students of the Gongju University in Seoul held an indignation meeting and demanded severe punishment of the smugglers and immediate expulsion of the Japanese Mitsui interests from South Korea.

In the afternoon that day, inhabitants of various strata in Pusan burnt big businessmen in effigy and started 24-hour hunger strike.

Earlier, on the 9th, tens of thousands of Seoul citizens from all walks of life met in a mass rally denouncing the smuggling and then held a demonstration against Pak Jung Hi and his clique who had been manipulating and shielding the comprador capitalists in their smuggling business.

RAID ON PRESS OFFICE IN TAEGU

According to a news report from Seoul, the "Hanguk Journalists Association" of South Korea issued on October 10 a statement flaying the recent raid on the office of the daily "**Kyongnam Ilbo**" in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province.

Lately, scores of hoodlums were reported to have attacked the office of the "**Kyongnam Ilbo,**" one of the most influential local papers in South Korea, and committed brutal violence on the director of its editorial board. The direct motive was that on October 4 the newspaper disclosed a fraud committed by the "Taegu fishing company" in conspiracy with the puppet authorities of Pak Jung Hi.

Branding the violence as a grave act of wantonly trampling upon the freedom of the press, the above statement demanded that the puppet authorities arrest and punish the criminals involved in the recent case and take measures against the recurrence of similar violence.

Seoul on the Eve of Johnson's Visit:

Innocent Victims

"The police, out to rid the streets of all beggars and juvenile vagrants for U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea, went the length of arresting school children on the night of October 14. This violent act aroused a censure among the children's parents." This is what **Radio Dong-a** in South Korea said on October 15.

The children arrested by the police, without exception, were in tatters or boys and girls selling newspapers and chewing gum on the streets at night to earn their school expenses. They were reported to have been crying in the police-cells where they were detained until the following day.

For Pak Jung Hi and his clique, the clean-up of streets may be a show of their loyalty" to their boss designed to demonstrate their achievements during their rule. But the children are innocent victims of the American "King's" visit to Seoul.

Johnson may again express his "satisfaction" with the Pak Jung Hi clique, but later he is certain to feel bitter.

The realities of South Korea demonstrated in this case — the police, beggars and what not — are the products of the United States' colonial rule.

RECKLESS PROVOCATIONS

— THE 229TH MAC MEETING —

The 229th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on October 11 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side strongly protested to the U.S. side against another piratic act of its naval vessels attacking the boats of our side engaged in their regular fishing operations on the East Sea and forcibly taking a boat and its crew and against its recent provocative, hostile acts against our side in the Demilitarized Zone.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, at about 17:30 hours on September 28, 1966, wooden subchaser No. 203 and escort No. 56 of the U.S. side launched an armed attack on our boats engaged in regular fishing on the sea off the coast of Gosong in our side at 38°41'N. and 128°36'E. and forcibly took away our fishing boat "Choldo No. 1." and its six crewmen aboard including Kim Yong Je and Han Il Son.

Major General Pak Jung Guk denounced that such a piratic act of the U.S. side was not only a wanton violation of the Preamble and Paragraphs 12, 15 and 17 of the Korean Armistice Agreement but also a vicious challenge to humanitarianism.

He also exposed the cunning moves of the U.S. side for exploiting the fishermen they had abducted for the despicable political aim, while conducting pernicious propaganda through the reptile press alleging that the fishermen had voluntarily crossed over to South Korea which has become a land of starvation and death.

On October 2 and 3, according to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, the U.S. side fired hundreds of bullets toward our portion of the Demilitarized Zone with heavy machine guns and M-14 rifles. And around 3:20 a.m. on October 5, he said, the U.S. side again infiltrated two armed agents into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone, who committed hostile acts of launching a surprise attack on the members of civil administrative personnel of our side who were carrying on their routine patrol duty.

Major General Pak Jung Guk strongly demanded that the U.S. side punish those who were involved in the recent provocations and take responsible measures for discontinuing the reckless firing and armed attack against our side, in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

"ANTI-COMMUNIST" TRUNCHEON AND CARTOONIST

Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul reported on October 12 that a cartoonist, contributor of the comic strips "Go Ba Wu" to **Dong-a Ilbo**, one of the three leading dailies in South Korea, is now being secretly interrogated by the puppet aprocuratorial authorities on the charge of having violated the "anti-communist law."

"Go Ba Wu," the hero of the comic strips, has been a favourite with the South Korean public for years.

The charge brought against him is built on the ground that his comic strip in the September 22 issue of the said paper was about the "declaration of war on the Republic of Big Business (a mockery of the recent smuggling of the contraband item of saccharine by comprador capitalists in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique) which helped fan up class consciousness, benefiting the anti-state organizations."

He was charged with a "crime" for having called a spade a spade.

Pak Jung Hi and his men are running riot to such a degree as to wield the "anti-communist" truncheon even against a cartoonist who has treated of a widely-known fact, and this only serves to show what situation they have landed in at present.

They Remember That Day

S. Korean Soldiers' Mutiny in 1948

More and more soldiers of the "ROK Army" are reported to be feeling ashamed of carrying the outfit with the inscription of "U.S." There are increasing cases of the South Korean soldiers openly giving vent to their anti-American sentiments, saying: "The Yankees have driven us into the jaws of death" and "why the South Korean army shouldn't be made the mercenaries of any specific state."

Evasion of military service has become a general phenomenon among the young people in South Korea. In recent years, particularly since the start of the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, the number of shirkers has markedly increased, despondently say the South Korean government authorities.

Those obeying the call-up order have decreased; according to the data released by the South Korean army authorities, the rate dropped to 76 per cent last year and to 66.9 per cent as of the end of June this year. In the first three months of this year, over 40,000 shirked military service.

In the army, the number of deserters has rapidly grown.

The South Korean puppet authorities deplore that the deserters, who had numbered some 8,000 annually, exceeded 10,800 last year and that the figure for this year is expected to be 50 per cent greater than in the previous year.

Frequent cases of antagonism between the superiors and their men and, especially, group protest by the discontented soldiers cause South Korea's brass hats a headache. On April 20, 1965, for instance, over 500 South Korean servicemen sent to South Vietnam mutinied in demand of repatriation.

The heightening of the political consciousness of the South Korean armymen is a logical sequence.

The "ROK Army" is a colonial mercenary army. He who holds the real control of the South Korean army is, as is well known, the U.S. army commander in South Korea who supervises the supplies to the South Korean army and the making of the military estimate, to say nothing of holding the prerogative of the supreme command.

Pentagon generals openly declare that they can enlist the service of the "ROK Army" in any place they need it and that the "ROK Army" is an extension of and a supplement to the U.S. armed forces.

The "ROK Army" cannot exist without the supervision and control by the American advisors. The Yankees offer a racial discrimination and abuse to the South Korean soldiers, and in the army itself a savage military discipline is enforced. These are the factors necessarily fanning the sentiments against America and the puppet government among the South Korean soldiers.

Eighteen years ago, that is, on October 20, 1948, these sentiments of the servicemen exploded: over 2,000 soldiers of the 14th regiment of the "ROK Army" rose up in an armed revolt in the port town of Ryosu on the southern coast.

Even now those officers and men of the "ROK Army" who have national conscience remember that day.

Pak Jong In

The American imperialists are turning South Korea into a military base for aggression and a supplier of cheap cannon fodder. Photo: **The U.S. imperialists keep bringing into South Korea new military equipment in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement** (above)
The American imperialists training South Korean young people to serve as cheap cannon fodder (below)

Most Pressing Task— More Positive Assistance to the Vietnamese People

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Acts against Vietnam, issued a statement on October 15, supporting the position and appeal of the South Vietnamese people expressed in the black paper of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

He strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists who are coldbloodedly massacring the innocent population escalating the Vietnam war in gross violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The statement stressed:

At the present juncture, it is the most pressing task for all the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people to oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam and render more positive assistance to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Manila Conference And McNamara

U.S. Secretary of Defence McNamara made another tour of Vietnam of late. This is said to be his eighth visit since the United States started the war of aggression in Vietnam. His tour has each time invariably been followed by further escalation of the aggressive war.

His recent visit is obviously no exception. It involves, however, something one finds necessary to take some trouble to look into, in view of the fact that it was meant for paving the way for the forthcoming Manila conference.

After his arrival in Saigon, according to American reporters, McNamara worked with such energy as can be called superhuman efforts, having a look into all aspects of the military situation in Vietnam including the re-examination of the disposition of American forces, the advisability of dispatching ground units to the demilitarized zone and the pouring of reinforcements from the United States proper. Then he took every possible measure.

He reportedly ordered U.S. generals in South Vietnam to fully equip the ports there, particularly the port of Saigon, so that new supplies and reinforcements can be brought in.

Moreover, the Pentagon's boss while in Vietnam, made gestures of one kind or another to make it widely known that they put special stress on the examination of their air raids on North Vietnam and on the study of their operations through the demilitarized zone.

His activities, foreign news dispatches from New York interpret, were aimed at laying the foundation for the further escalation of the war in Southeast Asia.

It sounds plausible. To this should be added that his recent tour was closely related to the aim of the Manila conference.

The Johnson-McNamara clique are now bent on the fulfilment of the "oracle" delivered by their electronic computer fed with an erroneous programme — "let the fighting Vietnamese pay an exorbitant price!"

Despite their frantic efforts, their expansion of the war has produced no effect; it is they themselves who have been compelled to pay dearly for what they have done.

The Manila conference is, after all, one of the spasmodic indications of Johnson who is now in great agony, driven into a tight corner.

Facts show that the American imperialists will abandon themselves to a new frenzy of war after the conference, bringing earlier the day of their inescapable defeat.

Kim Byong Hi

U'IBANG RYUCHWI,

A MEDICAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA COMPILED IN 15TH CENTURY

Professor, RYANG JIN HONG

IN Korea which has a long history and a time-honoured culture, people made great achievements in the field of medical science from old days. This is proved by many medical classics handed down to us.

The *U'ibang Ryuchwi* compiled in 1445 is an unprecedentedly voluminous encyclopaedia which occupies a prominent place in the history of our medicine and culture.

This encyclopaedic work (365 volumes) summarizes and codifies the achievements *Dong-u'ihak* (Eastern medicine) had made by the early 15th century.

This medical book was completed by the joint efforts of more than ten prominent medical scholars of our country including Ro Jung Rye, Ryu Song Won and Min Bo Hwa.

The *U'ibang Ryuchwi* covers various medical problems including the fundamental theory of *Dong-u'ihak* and diseases of different internal entries and gives a detailed account of the aetiology, pathology, symptom, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of each disease.

The *U'ibang Ryuchwi* presently in our hands treats of diseases in more than 90 principal chapters.

Each chapter makes general remarks of the physiology concerned as well as the pathology, aetiology and symptoms of diseases in its introduction and describes cures for them in its concluding part.

The cures described include pharmacotherapy, acupuncture and cautery, and dietary treatment. Besides the methods of prevention, detailed instructions are given as to what the patients should abstain from.

The chapter on gynaecology lists over 5,400 prescriptions. Never before had there been a medical document giving so many prescriptions.

Several chapters are devoted to contagious diseases.

The medical book also mentions the methods of physical and mental training for better health and a longer life.

This work has a number of characteristics. This is attributable to its authors' scientific approach and progressive standpoint. The authors exhausted all medical problems from the standpoint of closely combining theory with practice and of paying attention to mutual reaction between the human body and the environments, and advocated the progressive view that prevention is the first essential.

They also took a stand against applying the same prescription to the same kind of disease and strictly abided by the principle of applying different prescriptions according to the personal characteristics of the patients, the principle of individualization which represents the main feature of *Dong-u'ihak*.

U'ibang Ryuchwi, with such advantages and characteristics, is of weighty importance in the clinical practice in the present day.

For its distinctive features in its method of description and for the careful attention paid to its compilation, the medical book enables us to reproduce the contents of the original works quoted in it. The book contains the contents of 153 medical books that had existed in our country by that time. Accordingly, the book enables us to get acquainted with the contents of the old medical literature unavailable to us at present and provides us with precious information for the study on the history of our medicine.

This precious medical work had been used in manuscript form because it was too voluminous to be printed immediately.

A careful revision of it had been carried out for many years from around 1460 under the supervision of the then celebrated scholar Ryang Song Ji and the book was printed in July 1477.

Publication of *U'ibang Ryuchwi* demonstrated the high level of the medical science, printing art and publishing work of Korea at the time.

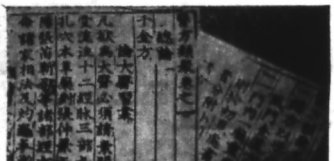
The work has made an outstanding contribution to the further development of Korea's medical science.

In North Korea today one innovation after another takes place in the field of medical science and public health services thanks to the policy of taking over and carrying forward the medical heritage. Particularly the successes in the research into Kyungrak is eloquent proof of the correctness of the policy.

Our medical scientists are making a deep study of *U'ibang Ryuchwi* and other medical heritage and doing everything in their power for the further development of our medical science.

Dong-u'i Bogam (25 volumes) published early in the 17th century and other medical classics of Korea have been translated into the modern Korean language and printed in recent years.

The *Dong-u'ihak* Institute under the Korean Academy of Medical Sciences is making preparations for translation of the medical classic *U'ibang Ryuchwi* into the modern Korean language and its publication in 40 volumes. Doctors of Medicine Kim Gyu Dong, Jo Hon Yong and Kang Ju In and other brilliant *Dong-u'ihak* scholars with rich theory and clinical experience are taking part in this work. The Institute will publish Volume I this year.



U'ibang Ryuchwi

A Fact Calling for Extensive Reaffirmation

— Impression of the Panmunjom Meeting —

UDAI FUJISHIMA, Japanese Journalist

Thirteen years have already gone since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom.

On August 12, when I visited the conference area at Panmunjom the secretaries from both sides were holding a meeting.

On the American side was, in addition to the American representative, a Canadian "adviser to the United Nations forces" who is not qualified to attend the meeting.

I learned later that this practice began around the end of 1964. This coincided with the 7th full-dress session of the "Japan-South Korea talks" opened to prepare for the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The Korean side had all along protested against the Canadian's appearance, for it is a "violation of the provisions of the agreement."

That day the secretary of the Korean side again raised this problem at the beginning of the meeting.

But the American side repeated the shop-worn excuse that "the representation by the American army representative alone would not save the position of the United Nations forces."

At a glance, it may appear to matter little. But it involves something of very deep import when viewed in relation to the charater of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and the trend of the Vietnam war.

The Government of Japan and South Korea in the Preamble and Article IV of the "Japan-South Korea Basic Treaty" recognized it "necessary to co-operate closely in mutual relations in accordance with the principle of the U.N. Charter in order to maintain world peace and security."

The "principle of the U.N. Charter" is not an ambiguous one. Answering the interpellations at the Japanese Diet Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina said that the close co-operation "means in general the co-operation provided for in Paragraph 7, Article 11 of the U.N. Charter." Paragraph 7 indicates that the co-operation includes even that given through the application of "enforcement measures" of the United Nations. As far as the Korean question is concerned, the "enforcement measures of the United Nations" signifies the presence of the American ten forces called the "United Nations forces in Korea."

The American Government made unsuccessful attempts to bring the question of the Vietnam war to the United Nations.

But in Korea the United Nations still serves American imperialism in furthering the policies of American imperialism.

The joint statement of the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" held in Seoul this June is one of the many examples of this.

The statement as a whole appeared to be an array of frequently used abstract adjectives. But it contained a very concrete point. It was that the countries represented at the "Ministerial Conference" pledged themselves to each other "co-operation" in accordance with Resolution No. 375-5 of the 5fth session of the U.N. General Assembly, dated October 7, 1950.

What sort of a "resolution" was it? In it, the U.N. General Assembly gave an approval for the American forces called the "U.N. forces" to invade North Korea across the 38th Parallel. The resolution still has its validity at the United Nations through the decision by majority vote of America's voting machine.

(To be Continued)

At National Championships

New Records, New Faces

The national championships, started on October 9 in honour of the physical culture day, have been in progress. In some of the 25 events, the national champions have been decided.

FENCING

The fencing championship closed on October 11. This year's championship demonstrated the fresh progress made by the entrants. Our fencers' technique has considerably developed and their playing has become more skilful. Each event was therefore hotly contested, and new-comers put up good performances. Typical of them were Bak Yun Bong and Gang Chang Jin who com-

Fencing match

peted in the sabre event. Bak Yun Bong, winner of this event, started playing fencing last year. This daring young fencer went out for offensive after parrying his opponent's attack.

The centre of attention in the epee event was the match between Go Dok Ryang and Song Su Bok. The former won the match as his bold attack went off well.

The champion in the foil event, Bak Tae Gun, also exhibited fine technique.

The winner of the championship in the individual competitions for women, Kim Jong Ha, lured her opponents to come out for attack, parried it and then went over to counter-offensive, thus winning the matches.

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Noteworthy of the championship was that new blood made up a large portion in each competing team. The February 8th team won the championship after beating the Pyongyang city team in the final.

ARCHERY

The championship, held at a range at the back of the Moranbong Stadium, drew the nation's veterans as well as new-comers.

In the final stage, the championship was contested for among Ri Jong Rim, Ri Yong Ho and Kim Mun Su from the Moranbong team. The competitions in the events ranging from the 30 metres to the 90 metres seesawed before Ri Jong Rim carried off the championship.

The women's championship went to Gang Ok Nyo.

TRACK-AND-FIELD

In the track-and-field events held at the East Pyongyang Stadium, four athletes improved on the national records for women's 80-metre hurdles and men's 10,000-metre race. Ryu Man Hyong from the February 8th team clipped 35.2 seconds off his former record for the 10,000 metres and thus bettered the national record. Mun Yong Hi from the February 8th team shortened by 0.2 sec. her former record for the women's 80-metre hurdles and set a new national record.

Jo Chong Song and Son Jong Suk from the Rodongja team bettered the national records for the 10,000-metre race and the women's 80-metre hurdles respectively.

The championships continue.

Ji Ryong Cha

At the boxing championship

GALLERY OF NATIONAL ART

Reporter of this paper, Pak Hung Byong, interviewed Vice-Chairman Jong Jong Yoh of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' Union, about the ninth national art exhibition now open in Pyongyang.

Q: The current exhibition drew many entries whose artistry I've found is high. There is an endless stream of visitors every day, which, I think, is enough to show the people's interest in the exhibition.

A: Yes, that is true. On display at the exhibition are more than 740 pieces of fine arts—Korean paintings, oil paintings, sculptures, handicraft works and works of industrial, film and stage arts. Originally over 1,070 artists presented altogether 1,300 works, and from which we've selected those now put on display.

Q: Does this exhibition have anything distinctive in some sorts of exhibition? And who are entitled to enter the exhibits?

A: The current exhibition, unlike an exhibition of a definite branch, an exhibition of small pieces and a one-man exhibition which are often held, is a comprehensive exhibition of a nation-wide scale. Every citizen of our Republic is entitled to make an entry. What we feel sorry, however, is that the artists in South Korea were unable to present their works in this exhibition.

Specific Features

Q: What do you think are the specific features of the current exhibition?

A: As a whole, the subject-matters are positive and diverse, rich in ideological content. Moreover, the description is profound and subject-matters have been obtained from the seething realities.

What is noteworthy is, in my view, that the artists took up modern themes while preserving the national flavour. This, I consider, means that our painters have truthfully reflected the revolutionary and optimistic sentiments of the people in our time, while carrying forward the positive aspects of our legacies in painting with a history of thousands of years. Particularly conspicuous is the progress of Korean paintings and folk handicraft works.

Korean Paintings

Q: I saw Korean paintings drawing much attention of the visitors.

A: Yes, they do. It's because, above all, painters in this line made positive efforts to choose their themes and achieved big progress in enhancing the level of description in their paintings. Previously it remained a hard job for the traditional Korean painting to portray on the canvas the stirring reality of work places and the heroic characters of the heroes. But this time fine success has been scored in this respect. Take the Korean painting "Steel-makers" for example. It brings into relief the optimistic and strong fighting spirit of the smelters working by the furnace. The painter's skill is fully displayed in representing the workshop on the canvas in heavy colour.

Next, we can cite Ri Sok Ho's "Pine Tree" as the one vividly representing the painter's individuality in the Korean paintings dealing with flowers, birds and landscapes. He painted an old pine tree, using his vigorous brush and deep colours. He succeeded in symbolizing the indefatigable spirit and aspiration of the Korean people through the depiction of an old pine tree that has withstood all sorts of storm.

Oil Paintings

Q: What about oil paintings?

A: The range of subject-matters in this field, too, has been widened and the level of portrayal raised markedly. What is characteristic is that there have appeared many epic oils showing the life and struggle of our people. One of the typical works is "On the Road of Advance" by Hong Song Chol. It depicts our people's optimistic spiritual world and invincible might by bringing into relief Marshal Kim Il Sung among a group of our People's Army fighters, each showing his own individuality, on the road of advance during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

Works of Industrial Art

Q: Will you please give a brief account of other domains?

A: There are diverse works of industrial art on display. Noteworthy among them are porcelainware, lacquerware and embroideries.

Growth of Promising Painters

Q: I admire the veteran painters for their maturity of artistry, and, at the same time, I feel very happy over the emergence of many hopefuls.

A: Yes, I agree with you. As you see, the "Steel-makers" is one of the successful Korean paintings. It was done by Choi Gye Gun who finished the Pyongyang College of Fine Arts this year. The current exhibition has surely shown the progress of new painters and some of them are full of energy and vigour endeavouring to catch up with the level of the veterans. The exhibits include over ten works selected at the amateur art exhibitions. Besides, there are a number of superb works by woman painters of established fame. Also gratifying is that no small number of promising woman painters have appeared. In a word, I think the national art exhibition is a brilliant gallery giving a truthful picture of the realities of our time.

Before long, the ranking will be decided on the basis of the views of the experts and visitors. Those works which are loved by the people for their rich ideological content and high artistry, I'm sure, will get the honour.

Oil painting "Daughters in South Korea" by Jong On Nyo

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